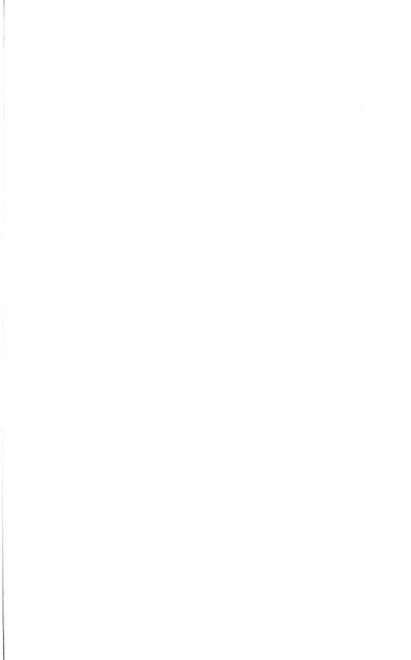


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## Mr. ASGILL's

# APOLOGY

FORAN

### OMISSION

IN HIS

LATE PUBLICATION.



L O N D O N,

Printed for A. Baldwin near the Oxford-Arms in Warwick-Lane. M. DCC. XIII.

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#### THE

# APOLOGY.

ITHOUT Offence to the Law,
I hope I may tell a piece of an
old Story of a Welsh Judg.
Who being to condemn a Prisoner, convict of a Capital Crime, gave this

Sentence upon him:

Look you! you Prisoner at the Bar! Your Country have sound you guilty. And the Sentence of the Law is,

That you go from hence to the place from whence you came,

And from thence to the place of Execu-

tion:

And fo I wish Mercy to your Soul.

Upon which the Goaler was carrying away the Prisoner.

But a Justice of Peace next the Judg, whis-

per'd him;

Your Lordship hath omitted a material part of the Sentence:

A 2

That

That when he comes to the place of Execution, he is to be hang'd.

And, well remember'd! Said the Judg.

And on that calls out,

Hark ye, you Goaler! bring that Fellow back again:

Then said, Look you, Friend! you must

be hang'd too.

Now since my late Publication, I have met with this Reproof, from some of my Readers:

'Tis true, you have added to your Postscript the special Oath of Abjuration, as a

Memorandum against Perjury;

But you have omitted a material Act of Parliament, that makes the same Offence High Treason too.

And well remember'd (said I).

And tho I can't recal my Publication,

I'll send this Three-penny Messenger after it.

Hark ye, you honest Men! that intend to forswear your selves,

I am no Judg, nor have any Commission to

pronounce Sentence;

But if you'l consult your Alphabet, you'l

find,

That Treason and the Triangle near Paddington, both begin with the same Letter.

You know what I mean: A Word to the

Wise!

And (whether you or any one else believe me or no) I did not omit this Intelligence out of my late late Publication, with any Intention to find an

Occasion for this Apology.

But sinding by other of my Readers, that the Oath I did subjoin to that Publication, was a Novelty to them;

IV do not know but several things in the Se-

quel may be so too.

And the all her Majesty's Subjects are not equal to one another in their own distinct Qualities and Estates

Tet they being all equally subject to her Ma-

jesty and the Laws,

" I pros 1. 1. 7. 1 3 15 13 6 11 10 C.

It seems reasonable that all should be equally inform'd what those Laws are.

And Laws bound up together in large Vo-

lumes being not every one's reading,

A more brief Communication of them seems no Prejudice to the Publick:

And this I make my Apology for the Sequel.

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dirers

An Extract of several
Acts of Parliament relating
to the Settlement of the
Crown, the Rights and Liberties of the Subject, and
the Security of the Protestant Religion, as by Law
established.

W.&M. An Act for Declaring the Rights and Li-Seffio. 2. berties of the Subjects, and Settling the Succession of the Crown.

HE Lords and Commons in Parliament having first claim'd, demanded, and insisted upon (as the undoubted Rights and Liberties of the Subjects of England) several Articles, therein mention'd to have been violated by the late King James, by the Assistance of divers

divers evil Counsellors, &c. in order to subvert and extirpate the Protestant Religion, and the Laws and Liberties of the Kingdom;

The Crown is fettled upon their then Majesties King William and Queen Mary, and

the Survivor of them.

Remainder to the Heirs of the Body of

Queen Mary.

Remainder to her present Majesty (then Princess of Denmark) and the Heirs of her Body.

Remainder to the Heirs of the Body of

King William.

Excluding all Papists, or marrying Papists: And in such case the Crown to descend to the next Protestant in the Settlement.

An Att for the frequent Meeting and Sitting 6 W.& M. of Parliaments.

THAT a Parliament shall be holden once in three Years at the least.

And none to continue longer than three Years, to be accounted from the Day on which (by the Writ of Summons) the Parliament is to meet.

## After the Death of Queen Mary, and of Prince William late Duke of Glaucester

12 & 13 An Act for the further Limitation of the W.3. Crown, &c.

THE Crown (after the Decease of his then Majesty King William, and of her present Majesty, and in default of Issue of her Majesty and of the said King William) is settled upon the Princess Sophia, Electress and Durchess Dowager of Hanover (Daughter of Princess Elizabeth, late Queen of Borhemia, who was Daughter of King James the First) and the Heirs of her Body being Protestants.

Provided, That each in that Succession shall join in Communion with the Church

of England as by Law establish'd.

And if not a Native of England, this Nation not to be oblig'd to engage in any War, for Defence of any Dominions not belonging to the Crown of England, (without Confent of Parliament.)

And that none but Natives (except born

of English Parents) shall then be and shall

Of the Privy-Council, ASSECTION OF THE MEANING

Or Members of either House,

Or enjoy any Office or Place of Trust Civil or Military,

Or

Or have any Grant of Lands or Hereditaments from the Crown.

And Judges Commissions to be Quamdiu

se bene gesserint.

And no Pardon under the Great Seal pleadable to an Impeachment by Commons in Parliament.

An Act for the Attainder of the Pretended 13 & 14 Prince of Wales of High Treason.

Wales hath, fince the Decease of the late King James, by the Incitation and Encouragement of the French King (being bred up and instructed to introduce the Romish Superstition and French Government into these your Majesty's Kingdoms) openly and traitorously, with design to dethrone your Majesty, assumed the Name and Title of Fames the Third, King of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and caus'd himself to be so proclaim'd in the Kingdom of France, in manifest Violation of your Majesty's most Lawful and Rightful Title to the Crown of these Realms, and of the feveral Acts of Parliament made, as well for Recognizing of the fame, as for Settling the Succession of the Crown, contrary to the Duty of his Allegiance, and to the disturbing of the Peace of these your Majesty's Kingdoms: To the end therefore therefore that your Majesty's good and loyal People of England assembled in Parliament may, in the most solemn manner, express their utmost Resentment of so great an Indignity done to your Majesty's most Sacred Person and Government; and that the said Traitor may be brought the more certainly and speedily to condign Punishment: May it please your Majesty that it may be enacted, and be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That the faid pretended Prince of Wales stand and be convicted and attainted of High Treason, and that he suffer Pains of Death, and incur all Forfeitures as a Traitor convicted and attainted of High Treason.

II. And for preventing traitorous Correspondence between your Majesty's Subjects, and the said pretended Prince of Wales, or his Adherents, be it surther enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any of the Subjects of the Crown of England, from and after the first Day of March, one thousand seven hundred and one, shall, within this Realm or without, hold, entertain, or keep any Intelligence or Correspondence in Person, or by Letters, Messages, or otherwise, with the said pretended Prince of Wales, or with any Person or Persons employ'd by him, knowing

knowing such Person to be so employ'd; or shall by Bill of Exchange, or otherwise, remit or pay any Sum or Sums of Mony sor the Use or Service of the said pretended Prince of Wales, knowing such Mony to be for such Use or Service; such Person so offending, being lawfully convicted, shall be taken, deem'd, and adjudg'd to be guilty of High Treason, and shall suffer and forseit as in Cases of High Treason.

III. And be it further enacted, That where any of the Offences against this Act shall be committed out of this Realm, the same may be alledg'd and laid, enquir'd of, and try'd, in any County of this Kingdom of England.

An Act for further Security of his Majesty's 13 & 14 Person and the Succession of the Crown, &c. W. 3. c.6.

E Nacts the Oath of Abjuration; and to maintain the Crown according to the two Acts of Settlement, &c. makes it High Treason to endeavour to deprive her present Majesty (then Princess of Denmark) from her then Succession to the Crown.

B 2

i Anne, cap. 22. in the Seffion continu'd from the King's Death. An Act to declare the Alteration in the Oath of Abjuration, &c.

WHEREBY the Form of that Oath is alter'd, by inferting her Majesty instead of his late Majesty; viz.

[A.B. do truly and fincerely acknowledg, profess, testify, and declare in my Conscience, before God and the World, That our Sovereign Lady Queen ANNE is Law-ful and Rightful Queen of this Realm, and of all other her Majesty's Dominions and Countries thereunto belonging. And I do folemnly and fincerely declare, That I do believe in my Conscience, that the Person pretended to be Prince of Wales, during the Life of the late King James, and fince his Decease pretending to be, and taking upon himself the Stile and Title of King of England, by the Name of James the Third, hath not any Right or Title whatsoever to the Crown of this Realm, or any other the Dominions thereto belonging: And I do renounce, refuse and abjure any Allegiance or Obedience to him. And I do fwear, That I will bear Faith and true Allegiance to her Majesty Queen ANNE, and Her will defend to the utmost of my power, against all traitorous Conspiracies and Attempts whatfoever. foever, which shall be made against her Per-fon, Crown, or Dignity. And I will do my best Endeavour to disclose and make known to her Majesty, and her Successors, all Treasons and Traitorous Conspiracies, which I shall know to be against Her, or any of them. And I do faithfully promise, to the utmost of my power, to support, maintain, and defend the Limitation and Succession of the Crown against him the said James, and all other Persons whatsoever, as the same is and stands limited by an Act, intitled, An Act declaring the Rights and Liberties of the Subject, and settling the Succession of the Crown, to her present Majesty, and the Heirs of her Body, being Protestants: And as the same, by one other Act, intitled, An Act for the further Limitation of the Crown, and better securing the Rights and Liberties of the Subject, is and stands limited after the Decease of her Majesty, and for Default of Issue of her Majesty, to the Princess Sophia, Electress and Dutchess Dowager of Hannover, and the Heirs of her Body being Protestants. And all these things I do plainly and fincerely acknowledg and fwear, according to these express Words by me fpoken, and according to the plain and com-mon Sense and Understanding of the same Words, without any Equivocation, mental Evalion, or fecret Refervation whatfoever. And I do make this Recognition, Acknowledgment.

ledgment, Abjuration, Renunciation, and Promise, heartily, willingly, and truly, upon the true Faith of a Christian.

So help me Gode

This is the Oath added to the Postscript to the Defence, but is here inserted again in its proper place.

I Anne, cap. 17. The first

An Act for enlarging the Time for taking the Oaths, &c.

Parliament summon'd by ber Majesty.

Sett. 3. IS made High Treason, by any Overt Act, to attempt to deprive or hinder the next in Succession to the Crown. according to the two Acts of Settlement.

4 Anne. cap. 4.

An Act naturalizing the Princess Sophia and the Issue of her Body, Exclusive of Papists.

4 Anne, cap. 8.

An Act for the better Security of her Majesty's Person and Government, and of the Succession to the Crown in the Protestant Line.

IS made High Treason to affirm by Writing or Print, That her Majesty is not Rightful Queen; or that the pretended Prince of Wales, or any other Person, have Right, other than according to the two Acts of Settlement.

And Premunire to affirm the same, by Preaching, Teaching, or advisedly Speaking.

And in case of her Majesty's Demise,

The Parliament then in being,

The Privy-Council,

Lord Chancellor or Keeper,

Lord Treasurer,

Lord Prefident of the Council,

Lord Privy-Seal,

Lord High Admiaal,

And all Great Officers of the Queen's Houshold.

And all Officers Civil and Military,

Are to continue fix Months, unless sooner

alter'd by the Succeffor.

And the Privy-Council with all convenient fpeed to proclaim the next Protestant Successor (according to the said Acts of Settlement) on pain of High Treason.

And all Officers refusing their Commands

therein made guilty of High Treason.

And if such next Successor be then out of the Realm.

1. The ArchBp of Canterbury,

2. Lord Chancellor or Keeper, 3. Lord Treasurer,

4. Lord President of the Council,

5. Lord Privy-Seal,

6. Lord High Admiral,

for the

ing,

And

And 7. Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's

Bench for the time being, Shall be Lords Justices in the name of the Successor, to execute all Acts of Govern-

And that the next Successor (at any time during her present Majesty's Life) by three Instruments under Hand and Seal, may appoint other Persons (being natural-born Subjects of England) to be added to the other feven Lords Justices, of which the Majority (not less than five) may act.

Of which three Instruments,

The Successor's Resident shall have one.

The Archbishop of Canterbury one.

Lord Chancellor or Keeper one.

And in case of her Majesty's Death without Issue,

To be open'd in Privy-Council.

If no fuch Nomination, then the other feven Lords Justices to act:

But not to dissolve the Parliament without

direction of the Successor:

Nor to affent to any Bill for, altering the Act 13 & 14 Car. 2. for Uniformity of Common-Prayer, &c. on pain of High Treafon.

minos de la la via

A Previous Act to the Act of Union, for Se- 5 Anne; curing the Church of England as by Law cap. 5. established.

E Nacts, That the Act 13 Eliz. for the Ministers of the Church to be of found Religion;

And the Act 13 Car. 2. for Uniformity of Common-Prayer, &c. (other than the Clau-

fes repealed)

Shall remain in full force:

And that this Act shall be a fundamental part of the Union, and be express'd in the Act of Union.

#### The Act of Union.

5 Anne, cap. 8.

E Nacts, according to the second Article, That the Succession to the Monarchy of the United Kingdom of Great Britain,

(After her Majesty, and in default of her

Royal Issue)

Be and remain to the Princess Sophia, and the Heirs of her Body being Protestants:

Papilts, according to the former Acts of Settlement of the Crown of England.

And confirms (in hec verba) the previous

Act for securing the Church of England.

With

With a previous Act (in hac verba) for fecuring the Protestant Religion and Presbyterian Church-Government in Scotland.

And according to the 25th Article, all Laws or Statutes in either Kingdom, inconfistent with the Articles of Union, are declar'd void.

6 Anne, An Act for Security of her Majesty's Person and Government, and the Succession of the Crown of Great Britain in the Protestant Line.

E Nacts the same Clauses of Treason and Premunire, and the same Oath of Abjuration, in relation to the United Crown of Great Britain, as is before (4 Anne) for the Crown of England.

And that the Act 6 W. & M. for frequent Parliaments in England, shall extend to Great

Britain.

And that any Nomination of additional Lords Justices, already made by the next Successor, shall hold good for Great Britain.

An Act for better Security of her Majesty's Per- 6 Anne, fon and Government, &c.

E Nacts the taking the Oath of Abjuration by Officers in Scotland, as was before in England.

And two Justices there may summon any

Person, and tender the Oath':

And Refusers adjudg'd Popish Recusants convict.

Att for further Provision for the Election of 6 Anne, the sixteen Peers in Scotland.

ALL the Peers (Electors) are to take the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy,
And subscribe the Declaration,

And take the Abjuration-Oath.

And no Person at any Election for Mem-Sect. 13bers of the House of Commons for England, or Scotland, resuling to take the Abjuration-Oath (which may be tender'd by the Sheriff or chief Person taking the Poll) to be admitted to vote. All transferring in this of the set of the

ow tho I understand that some People are pleas'd to be so very angry with my late Publication, as to wish me dead for it, (more ways than one;)

i eigeteking the ( Africa in Africa in a Court of a result of a court of a co

Tet I am not so angry with them.

For that (in truth) it is those Laws themselves (which I have here extracted) that these angry Men wish dead, (tho not exclusive of me, as I verily believe them.)

Here's a fine Bundle of Revolution-Craft

indeed! (saythey.) on onnergotth to all of

Not so much as a Chance or a Loop-hole left for a Popiss Successor to shew his Parts here, (tho he should be of the Right Line;)

Or the we should ever so much long for

bim;

And should be so big with Expectations of him, that we should miscarry for want of him.

But (Thanks to our Stars) these Laws (for all these Men) are alive and in good health:

I saw'em all but yesterday.

And that my single Evidence may not be taken,

I send out this second Appearance of them,

to all to whom these Presents shall come.

And the I have heard old People tell Stories of second Apparitions that use to fright Folks,

Don't be afraid of 'em, Readers:

Those Laws will bite no body but those that play naughty Tricks, in telling Lyes and forswearing themselves.

And even for those Malecontents that don't like 'em, they have a proper Remedy against them, (if they please to take it:)

For which I can quote them a Case in point.

A very fat Gentleman (who was advis'd by his Physicians that his Health depended much upon Sleep) lodging near a Watch-house, from whence he was frequently disturb'd with nocturnal Commotions (anglice Noises in the Night, for I intend this Three-penny Cut for the common People) gave a Lawyer three Guineas for his Advice;

Whether he could not oblige the Constable to

remove his Watch.

The Lawyer told him, That was a Point not yet settled in the Law-Books:

But this the Lawyer was clear in,

That his Client might move his Lodging.

Now 'tis very probable, that thefe Acts of, Parliament for settling and securing the Grown in the Protestant Line of the Royal Family, may disturb some Persons, who are advised by their own Consciences, that their chief Dependencies are upon a Popist Successoz. Bus

But what of all that?

Must the Laws and Rights of the Crown, and the Security of the Protestant Religion, and the Subjects under it, be sacrificed to the Humours of a few Men, who would have it so?

And so (forsooth) because some People of our Parish don't care to eat Flesh in Lent, all the rest of their Neighbours must, in compliment to them, throw their Beef and Mutton to the Dogs:

And because there are some infected Invalids

in an Army, all the rest must quit the Camp.

No! no! there's a shorter Cut for a Cure

than this!

They that are discontented with the Laws of their Country, may depart in contempt of the Courts that made 'en::

There's room enough upon the Continent.

And the same contrary Winds that hinder them from bringing their Mahomet hither, will wast them over to him.

And so these infested angry Men may embark for Removal of their Lodgings as soon as

they please.

And for those that are in health and goodhumour, 'tis better for them to be jogged out of their Sleep now and then with a little Noise, than to be caught napping in a Lethargy.

But methinks they begin to trim a little, to

compound their Projection.

Do but try our Man (say they) upon an Essay;

See

See for Love, and buy for Mony.

Not altogether unlike a Fellow about Town fome Years ago, that pretended to teach all Wind-Musick upon a Tobacco-Pipe, for two Guineas a-piece: And if any of his Scholars did not like the Trick when they saw it, they should have one of their Guineas again.

But for my own part, I have but little Mony, and can't spare half of it, to see a Trick

that I know already.

And they that are fond of that Speculation, may (for Sixpence) see The Character of a Popish Successor, lately publish'd, without being at the expence of trying the Experiment.

But I shall raise more Choler by this way

of Writing.

For Writing and Reading are in themselves

commendable things.

But 'tis the way of Writing at which the Offence is taken.

And this is the Misfortune of an Author,

That unless some are angry with him, none are pleas'd.

Which puts him under this Dilemma,

That he must either ruin himself, or his Printer.

But to prevent either (as far as I can) I would rather turn Trimmer, and compound too.

And to end all Quarrel's with my Readers, (if they please to accept the Proposal)

(And to shew withal that I am no Dogma-

I now say to them all (in Print) what I once did to one of them (by Word of Mouth,)

publish, which they don't like, and said son he

Budabace one o' is in Gate 18 gries.

Let 'em ffrike it out. wa voj voll

But to take off part of the Odium from me, They say others write like me, In short Paragraphs: (An easy part of a Mimick) But with all my heart!

The state of the state of the state of the state of

I don't care who writes like me,
So I don't write like them.

Bes his the way of Halling as alled she
Off yes is silt a
Best saist the ship or the of an a sile or,
I said saist the Missing are and y and a sile or,
The said saist saist said and and and a sile or a sile or and a sile or a sile or and a sile or a

ere fredrik. Which by the arder this Wilsonses, Wher he was things sais high, or his

In the provint cities (us for an fresh) I mo 'extension's an an a constant condict Lyangianth m, it along

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(if it : Leads to verse : " to Leto, " ; if fi)



